

# ROT

The cattle must of rot and murrain die. *Milton.*  
 The wool of Ireland suffers under no defect, the country being generally full stocked with sheep, and the soil little subject to other rots than of hunger. *Temple.*  
 2. Putrefaction; putrid decay.  
 Brandy scarce prevents the sudden rot.  
 Of freezing nose, and quick decaying feet. *Philips.*  
 ROTARY. *adj.* [rota, Latin.] Whirling as a wheel. *Dict.*  
 ROTATED. *adj.* [rotatus, Lat.] Whirled round.  
 ROTATION. *n. f.* [rotation, Fr. rotatio, Lat.] The act of whirling round like a wheel; the state of being so whirled round; whirl.  
 Of this kind is some disposition of bodies to rotation from East to West; as the main float and refloat of the sea, by consent of the universe as part of the diurnal motion. *Bacon.*  
 By a kind of circulation or rotation, arts have their successive invention, perfection, and tradition from one people to another. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*  
 The axle-trees of chariots take fire by the rapid rotation of the wheels. *Newton's Opticks.*  
 In the passions wild rotation toft,  
 Our spring of action to ourselves is lost. *Pope.*  
 In fond rotation spread the spotted wing,  
 And shiver every feather with desire. *Thomson.*  
 ROTATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] That which gives a circular motion.  
 This articulation is strengthened by strong muscles; on the inside by the triceps and the four little rotators. *Wifeman.*  
 ROTE. *n. f.* [rote, Saxon, merry.]  
 1. [Rote, old Fr.] A harp; a lyre. Obsolete.  
 Wele couthe he finge, and playen on a rote. *Chaucer.*  
 Worthy of great Phœbus rote,  
 The triumphs of Phlegrean Jove he wrote,  
 That all the gods admir'd his lofty note. *Spenser.*  
 2. [Routine, Fr.] Words uttered by mere memory without meaning; memory of words without comprehension of the sense.  
 First rehearse this song by rote,  
 To each word a warbling note. *Shakespeare.*  
 Thy loved did read by rote, and could not spell. *Shakespeare.*  
 He rather faith it by rote to himself, than that he can thoroughly believe it. *Bacon's Essays.*  
 All which he underflood by rote,  
 And as occasion serv'd would quote. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
 Learn Aristotle's rules by rote,  
 And at all hazard's boldly note. *Swift's Miscel.*  
 TO ROTE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fix in the memory, without informing the understanding.  
 Speak to the people  
 Words rote in your tongue; bastards and syllables  
 Of no allowance to your bosom's truth. *Shakespeare.*  
 ROTGUT. *n. f.* [rot and gut.] Bad beer.  
 They overwhelm their panch daily with a kind of flat rotgut, we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. *Harvey.*  
 ROTHER-NAILS. *n. f.* [a corruption of rudder.] Among shipwrights, nails with very full heads used for fastening the rudder irons of ships. *Bailey.*  
 ROTTEN. *adj.* [from rot.]  
 1. Putrid; carious; putrefcent.  
 Trust not to rotten planks. *Shakespeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
 Prosperity begins to mellow,  
 And drop into the rotten mouth of death. *Shakespeare.*  
 O blis-breeding fun, draw from the earth  
 Rotten humidity; below thy filter's orb  
 Infect the air. *Shakespeare. Timon of Athens.*  
 There is by invitation or excitation; as when a rotten apple lieth close to another apple that is sound; or when dung, which is already putrefied, is added to other bodies. *Bacon.*  
 Who brals as rotten wood; and steel no more  
 Regards than reeds. *Sandy's Paraphrase.*  
 It groweth by a dead stub of a tree, and about the roots of rotten trees, and takes his juice from wood putrefied. *Bacon.*  
 They ferewood from the rotten hedges took,  
 And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke. *Dryden.*  
 2. Not firm; not trusty.  
 Hence, rotten things, or I shall shake thy bones  
 Out of thy garments. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
 3. Not found; not hard.  
 You common cry of curs whose breath I hate,  
 As reek o' th' rotten fens. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
 They were left moided with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the rotten way. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*  
 ROTTENNESS. *n. f.* [from rotten.] State of being rotten; cariousness; putrefaction.  
 Diseases'd ventures,  
 That play with all infirmities for gold,  
 Which rottenness lends nature! *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*  
 If the matter stink and be oily, it is a certain sign of a rottenness. *Wifeman's Surgery.*  
 ROTUND. *adj.* [rotundus, Fr. rotundus, Lat.] Round; circular; spherical.  
 The cross figure of the christian temples is more proper for spacious buildings than the rotund of the heathen; the eye

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is much better filled at first entering the rotund, but such as are built in the form of a cross gives us a greater variety. *Add.*  
 ROTUNDIFOLIOUS. *adj.* [rotundus and folium, Lat.] Having round leaves.  
 ROTUNDITY. *n. f.* [rotunditas, Lat. rotundité, Fr. from rotund.] Roundness; sphericity; circularity.  
 Thou all-shaking thunder,  
 Strike flat the thick rotundity o' th' world. *Shakespeare.*  
 With the rotundity common to the atoms of all fluids, there is some difference in bulk, else all fluids would be alike in weight. *Grew.*  
 Rotundity is an emblem of eternity, that has neither beginning nor end. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*  
 Who would part with these solid blessings, for the little fantastical pleasantness of a smooth convexity and rotundity of a globe. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
 ROTUNDO. *n. f.* [rotundo, Italian.] A building formed round both in the inside and outside; such as the pantheon at Rome. *Trev.*  
 TO ROVE. *v. n.* [roffver, Danish, to range for plunder.] To ramble; to range; to wander.  
 Thou't years upon thee, and thou art too full  
 Of the wars furcits, to go rove with one  
 That's yet unbruist. *Shakespeare. Coriolanus.*  
 Faultless thou dropt from his unerring skill,  
 With the bare power to sin, since free of will;  
 Yet charge not with thy guilt his bounteous love,  
 For who has power to walk, has power to rove. *Arbuth.*  
 If we indulge the frequent rife and roving of passions, we thereby procure an unattentive habit. *Watts.*  
 I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame,  
 Which kindled by th' imperious queen of love,  
 Constrain'd me from my native realm to rove. *Pope.*  
 TO ROVE. *v. a.* To wander over.  
 Roving the field, I chanc'd  
 A goodly tree far distant to behold,  
 Laden with fruit of fairest colours. *Milton's Par. Lgh.*  
 Cloacina as the town the rove'd,  
 A mortal scavenger the saw, the lov'd. *Gey.*  
 ROVER. *n. f.* [from rove.]  
 1. A wanderer; a ranger.  
 2. A fickle inconstant man.  
 3. A robber; a pirate.  
 This is the case of rovers by land, as some cantons in Arabia. *Bacon's Holy War.*  
 4. AT ROVERS. Without any particular aim.  
 Nature shoots not at rovers: even inanimates, though they know not their perfection, yet are they not carried on by a blind unguided impetus; but that, which directs them, knows it. *Glanvill's Scry.*  
 Providence never shoots at rovers: there is an arrow that flies by night as well as by day, and God is the person that shoots it. *South's Sermon.*  
 Men of great reading show their talents on the meanest subjects; this is a kind of shooting at rovers. *Addison.*  
 ROUGE. *n. f.* [rouge, Fr.] Red paint.  
 ROUGH. *adj.* [hupht, huphtge, Saxon; roww, Dutch.]  
 1. Not smooth; rugged; having inequalities on the surface.  
 The fiend  
 O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or rare,  
 Pursues his way. *Milton.*  
 Were the mountains taken all away, the remaining parts would be more unequal than the roughest sea; whereas the face of the earth should resemble that of the calmest sea, it still in the form of its first mass. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
 2. Austere to the taste; as, rough wine.  
 3. Harsh to the ear.  
 Most by the numbers judge a poet's song,  
 And smooth or rough with them is right or wrong. *Pope.*  
 4. Rugged of temper; inelegant of manners; not soft; coarse; not civil; severe; not mild; rude.  
 A fiend, a fury, pitiless and rough,  
 A wolf; nay worse, a fellow all in buff. *Shakespeare.*  
 Strait with a band of soldiers tall and rough  
 On him he seizes. *Cowley's Davideis.*  
 5. Not gentle; not proceeding by easy operation.  
 He gave not the king time to prosecute that gracious method, but forced him to a quicker and rougher remedy. *Clar.*  
 Hippocrates seldom mentions the doses of his medicines, which is somewhat surprizing, because his purgatives are generally very rough and strong. *Arbuthnot on Com.*  
 6. Harsh to the mind; severe.  
 Kind words prevent a good deal of that perverseness, which rough and imperious usage often produces in generous minds. *Lact.*  
 7. Hard featured; not delicate.  
 A rosy chain of rheums, a visage rough,  
 Deform'd, unfeatur'd, and a skin of buff. *Dryden.*  
 8. Not polished; not finished by art: as, a rough diamond.  
 9. Terrible; dreadful.  
 Before the cloudy van,  
 On the rough edge of battle ere it join'd,  
 Satan advanc'd. *Milton.*  
 10. Rugged;

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10. Rugged; disordered in appearance; coarse.  
 Rough from the tossing surge Ulysses moves,  
 Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms,  
 The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms. *Pope.*  
 11. Tempestuous; stormy; boisterous.  
 Come what come may,  
 Time and the hour run through the roughest day. *Shakespeare.*  
 TO ROUGHCAST. *v. a.* [rough and cast.]  
 1. To mould without nicety or elegance; to form with asperities and inequalities.  
 Nor bodily, nor ghostly negro could  
 Roughcast thy figure in a fadder mould. *Cleaveland.*  
 2. To form any thing in its first rudiments.  
 In merriment they were first practised, and this roughcast unheven poetry was instead of stage plays for one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*  
 ROUGHCAST. *n. f.* [rough and cast.]  
 1. A rude model; a form in its rudiments.  
 The whole piece seems rather a loose model and roughcast of what I design to do, than a compleat work. *Digby.*  
 2. A kind of plaster mixed with pebbles, or by some other cause very uneven on the surface.  
 Some man must present a wall; and let him have some plaster, lome, or roughcast about him to signify wall. *Shakespeare.*  
 ROUGH-DRAUGHT. *n. f.* [rough and draught.] A draught in its rudiments.  
 My elder brothers came  
 Rough-draughts of nature, ill design'd and lame,  
 Blown off like blossoms, never made to bear;  
 'Till I came finish'd, her last labour'd care. *Dryden.*  
 TO ROUGH-DRAW. *v. a.* [rough and draw.] To trace coarsely.  
 His victories we scarce could keep in view,  
 Or polish 'em so fast, as he rough-draw. *Dryden.*  
 TO ROUGHEN. *v. a.* [from rough.] To make rough.  
 Such difference there is in tongues, that the same figure, which roughens one, gives majesty to another; and that was it which Virgil studied in his verses. *Dryden's Ded. to Æneis.*  
 Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,  
 When dust and rain at once his coat invade!  
 His only coat; when dust confus'd with rain,  
 Roughens the nap, and leaves a mingled stain. *Swift.*  
 TO ROUGHEN. *u. n.* To grow rough.  
 The broken landkip  
 Ascending roughens into rigid hills. *Thomson's Spring.*  
 TO ROUGHEN. *v. a.* [rough and hew.] To give to any thing the first appearance of form.  
 There's a divinity that shapes our ends,  
 Rough-hew them how we will. *Shakespeare. Hamlet.*  
 The whole world, without art and dress,  
 Would be but one great wilderness,  
 And mankind but a savage herd,  
 For all that nature has conferr'd:  
 This does but rough-hew and design,  
 Leaves art to polish and refine. *Hudibras, p. iii.*  
 ROUGHEN. *partic. adj.*  
 1. Rugged; unpolished; uncivil; unrefined.  
 A rough-hewn seaman, being brought before a justice for some misdemeanour, was by him ordered away to prison; and would not stir; saying, it was better to stand where he was, than go to a worse place. *Bacon's Apophthegms.*  
 2. Not yet nicely finish'd.  
 I hope to obtain a candid construction of this rough-hewn ill-timber'd discourse. *Howell's Vocal Forest.*  
 ROUGHLY. *adv.* [from rough.]  
 1. With uneven surface; with asperities on the surface.  
 2. Harshly; uncivilly; rudely.  
 Ne Mammon would there let him long remain,  
 For terror of the torments manifold,  
 In which the damned souls he did behold,  
 But roughly him bespake. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*  
 Rebuk'd, and roughly sent to prison,  
 Th' immediate heir of England! was this easy? *Shakespeare.*  
 3. Severely; without tenderness.  
 Some friends of vice pretend,  
 That I the tricks of youth too roughly blame. *Dryden.*  
 4. Austere to the taste.  
 5. Boisterously; tempestuously.  
 6. Harshly to the ear.  
 ROUGHNESS. *n. f.* [from rough.]  
 1. Superficial asperity; unevenness of surface.  
 The little roughnesses or other inequalities of the leather against the cavity of the cylinder, now and then put a stop to the descent or ascent of the sucker. *Boyle.*  
 While the steep horrid roughness of the wood  
 Strives with the gentle calmeness of the flood.  
 When the diamond is not only found, but the roughness smoothed, cut into a form, and set in gold, then we cannot but acknowledge, that it is the perfect work of art and nature. *Denham.*  
 Such a persuation as this well fixed, will smooth all the roughness of the way that leads to happiness, and render all the conflicts with our lusts pleasing. *Atterbury.*

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2. Austere to the taste.  
 Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and incoacted roughness, as flocs. *Brown.*  
 3. Taste of altringency.  
 A tobacco-pipe broke in my mouth, and the spitting out the pieces left such a delicious roughness on my tongue, that I champed up the remaining part. *Spectator.*  
 4. Harshness to the ear.  
 In the roughness of the numbers and cadences of this play, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than in any of my former tragedies. *Dryden.*  
 The Swedes, Danes, Germans, and Dutch attain to the pronunciation of our words with ease, because our syllables resemble theirs in roughness and frequency of consonants. *Sw.*  
 5. Ruggedness of temper; coarseness of manners; tendency to rudeness; coarseness of behaviour and address.  
 Roughness is a needless cause of discontent; severity breedeth fear; but roughness breedeth hate: even reproofs from authority ought to be grave and not taunting. *Bacon.*  
 When our minds eyes are disengag'd,  
 They quicken sloth, perplexities untie,  
 Make roughness smooth, and hardness mollify. *Denham.*  
 Roughness of temper is apt to discountenance the timorous or modest. *Addison.*  
 6. Absence of delicacy.  
 Should feasting and balls once get among the cantons, their military roughness would be quickly lost, their tempers would grow too soft for their climate. *Addison.*  
 7. Severity; violence of discipline.  
 8. Violence of operation in medicines.  
 9. Unpolished or unfinished state.  
 10. Inelegance of dress or appearance.  
 11. Tempestuousness; storminess.  
 12. Coarseness of features.  
 ROUGHT. *old pret. of reach.* [commonly written by Spenser rough.] Reached.  
 The moon was a month old, when Adam was no more,  
 And rough not to five weeks, when he came to fivecore. *Shakespeare. Love's Labour Lost.*  
 TO ROUGHWORK. *v. a.* [rough and work.] To work coarsely over without the least nicety.  
 Thus you must continue, till you have rough-worked all your work from end to end. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises.*  
 ROUNCEVAL. *n. f.* [from Ronceval, a town at the foot of the Pirenees.] See PEA, of which it is a species.  
 Dig garden,  
 And set as a daintie thy runcival pease. *Tusser.*  
 ROUND. *adj.* [rond, French; rounds, Italian; rund, Dutch; rotundus, Latin.]  
 1. Cylindrical.  
 Hollow engines long and round thick ram'd. *Milton.*  
 2. Circular.  
 His pond'rous shield large and round behind him. *Milton.*  
 3. Spherical; orbicular.  
 The outside bare of this round world. *Milton.*  
 4. [Rotundo ore, Lat.] Smooth; without defect in sound.  
 In his satyrs Horace is quick, round, and pleasant, and as nothing so bitter, so not so good as Juvenal. *Peacocks.*  
 5. Not broken.  
 Pliny put a round number near the truth, rather than a fraction. *Arbuthnot on Coins.*  
 6. Large; not inconsiderable.  
 Three thousand ducats! 'tis a good round sum. *Shakespeare.*  
 They set a round price upon your head. *Addison.*  
 It is not easy to foresee what a round sum of money may do among a people, who have tamely suffered the Franche comté to be seized on. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*  
 She called for a round sum out of the privy purse. *Hooke.*  
 7. Plain; clear; fair; candid; open.  
 Round dealing is the honour of man's nature; and a mixture of falsehood is like alloy in gold and silver, which may make the metal work the better, but it embaleth it. *Bacon.*  
 8. Quick; brisk.  
 Painting is a long pilgrimage; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*  
 Sir Roger heard them upon a round trot; and after pausing, told them, that much might be said on both sides. *Addison.*  
 9. Plain; free without delicacy or reserve; almost rough.  
 Let his queen mother all alone intreat him,  
 To shew his griefs; let her be round with him. *Shakespeare.*  
 The kings interposed in a round and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace. *Bacon.*  
 ROUND. *n. f.*  
 1. A circle; a sphere; an orb.  
 Hie thee hither,  
 That I may pour my spirits in thine ear,  
 And chastise with the valour of my tongue  
 All that impedes thee from the golden round,  
 Which fate and metaphisick aid doth seem  
 To have crown'd thee withal. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*